

AUGUST 4, 1915.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 52

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PRICE SIXPENCE; BY INLAND POST, SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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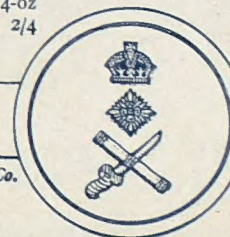
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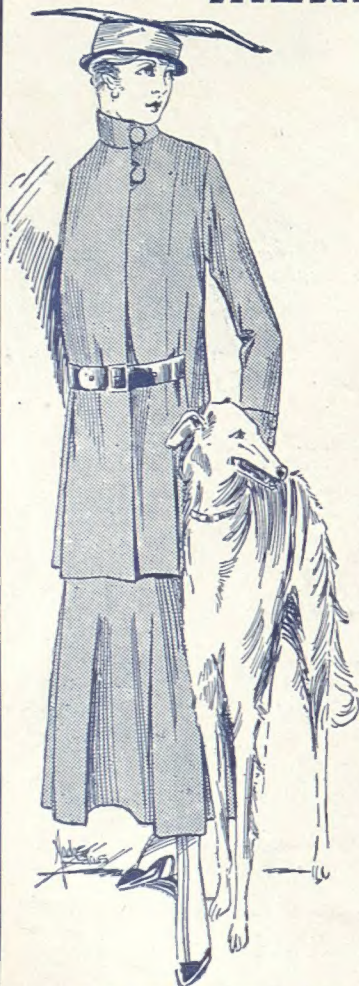
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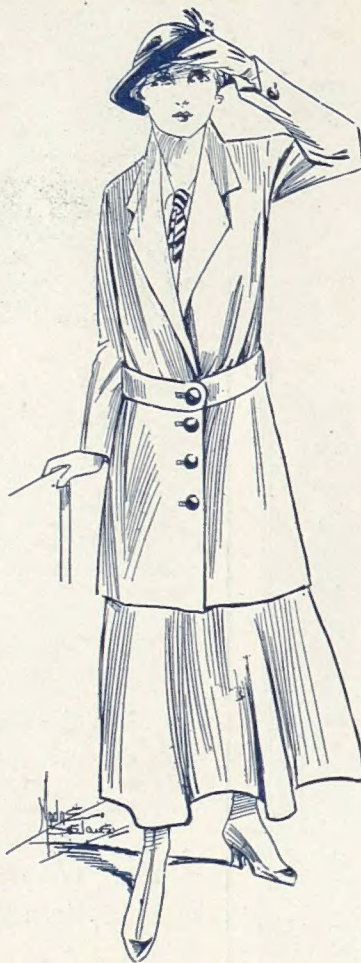
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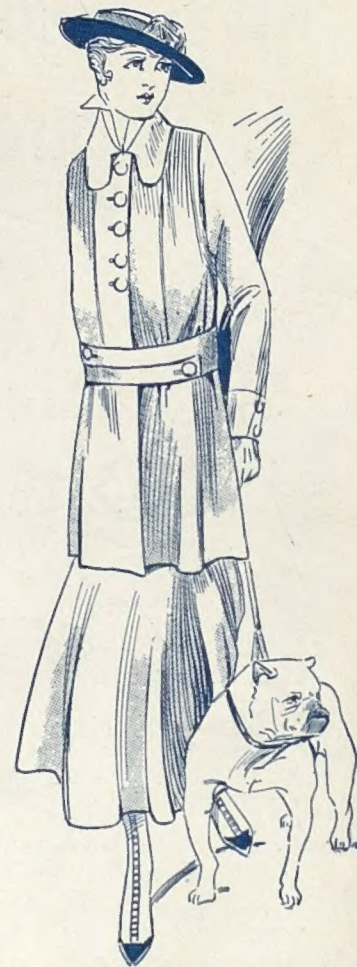
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The Illustrated War News.



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MEN OF THE ARMY WHICH IS FIGHTING SO MAGNIFICENTLY AGAINST THE GERMANS IN POLAND: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

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THE GREAT WAR.

IT is probably inevitable that most of the military writing published in the first week of August 1915 will concern itself with a survey of the events which have happened since Aug. 4, 1914. Stocktaking is a primal instinct, and it is also a useful one. It enables us to pause in the passing excitements and depressions of week-to-week surveys, and to cast the profits and losses of a year. It enables us to see the war on a large scale, and to estimate what, actually, we have done or left undone; to estimate what we yet must do.

The broad general plan of the year's war is common knowledge. It is a history of several large nations either unprepared or disinclined for war subjected to an attack by a great and highly prepared nation, who, knowing these conditions particularly well, had decided to profit by them by making a powerful and determined assault on the one nation, the French, whose quickness and efficiency were most to be feared. The plan, skilfully estimated, all but succeeded: for though the heroic resistance of Belgium dulled the edge of the German thrust, the French armies were out-generalled—notably at Charleroi and in Alsace-Lorraine—and they were rolled up. If it had not been for the small British Army on the left flank, the defence might have gone completely; it was the British Army, the skill of the French Commander-in-Chief, and the tenacity of the French troops that saved August from an Allied *débâcle*. And the Russians also helped.

It is especially good in these days to remember what the Russians did in the first hours of the war. We are inclined to talk of the swift and surprising attack by Germany, but it is pretty certain that Germany was acutely surprised by the swift attack of Russia. If Germany had fought Mons and Charleroi and had overrun Belgium and North France in the first days of August, it is just as well to recollect that Russia had won Stallupönen and Gumbinnen, had overrun much of East Prussia, and had entered Galicia into the bargain, before the first gun had fired at Mons.

It was Russia who eased the situation in the West as much as any effort on the part of the French and British. And it was Russia who continued to have a dragging influence on Germany's energy until war was worn down to more equable levels: for if Russia lost Tannenberg, she also took Lemberg five days before the Western Allies were able to strike back at the Marne.

The first month—the first months, in fact—of the war, then, saw little more than the strenuous efforts of the less-prepared nations to survive against and to minimise the supreme preparation of the efficient Germans. The only nation to be compared with Germany in strength and readiness was Great Britain, and her strength and readiness were on the sea and

not on the land, where for the moment the issues were at stake. It is a good thing to feel that the British efficiency was, in comparison, better than the German, that it was able to do on the sea what the Germans could not do on land—that is, extinguish opposition altogether. Our naval efficiency

[Continued overleaf.]



CAMPAIGNING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA: TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES WITH OX-DRAWN CARTS.

"These small carts," writes our correspondent, an officer with the British force in German East Africa, "have six oxen, and even then only carry 1200 lb. In the background," he adds, "is Longido." This place is near Mt. Kilimanjaro. In his recent speech on the colonial operations, Mr. Bonar Law said that we had "more than held our own in East Africa," and that all German raids on the Uganda Railway had failed.

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THE INDISPENSABLE LARGE-SCALE WAR-MAP: A FRENCH GENERAL,

One of our modern statesmen once advised people, when important international affairs were concerned, to "use large maps." In war-time, for those in charge of military operations, large maps are—it stands to reason—indispensable. Our illustration shows a French General (the officer to the right with oak-leaf braiding on his képi, pointing out a place with his rule) at his army staff headquarters, with

AT HIS STAFF HEADQUARTERS, GIVING ORDERS BY THAT MEANS.

one of the large-sized maps in everyday use on the wall. Every room where the staff lodge is always full of big maps, on the walls and tables, and on the floor as well, with officers kneeling over them with compasses and little pins with coloured flags for sticking in, checking-off reports by field-telephones or aircraft scouts.—*[French Official Photograph.]*

was able to help the struggle for existence in France and Flanders materially, for by this means Germany was pinned down to definite spheres, and, more than anything, by this means the struggling armies were fed with men (from Africa and India and elsewhere) and supplies from every



GENERAL JOFFRE IN ALSACE: TAKING INTEREST IN THE CHILDREN IN THE RECONQUERED DISTRICTS.
On the occasion of the July 14 fêtes General Joffre visited Alsace. At Masevaux (German, Masmünster), he was presented with flowers by girls in Alsatian dress. "You are French, my children," he said. "Remain French."—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

quarter of the globe. Still, the effort to wear down the German supremacy of strength was a terrible one, and it was more exacting because even those forces which had been mobilised had to be reorganised as battles were fought in order to fit them for the new conditions of warfare that Germany had brought into the world. Still, the struggle and the process of re-birth went on, gradually becoming more pronounced in success, until, after Arras and Ypres, Germany's predominance had gone. The end of November saw the Allies holding their own, and more than holding their own, and growing stronger every day.

Russia, again, was partially the reason for this happier condition. Russia had been fighting a huge campaign that demanded more and more the attention of the Central Powers. Russia was making headway in Galicia, firmly resolved to strike at Berlin along the easiest road—that is, through Cracow. Russia swept up to Przemyśl and to the Poland borders, and Germany, still anxious to concentrate attention on the West, was forced to engage in a series of stubborn and never fully successful battles in the East. The Russian tenacity was the chief trial of the Central Powers. Driven out of East Prussia, the flexible Slav line became active in Poland; forced back to Warsaw, the Slav hosts spilled themselves wide in Galicia, encircled Przemyśl, poured down to the Carpathians. Checked and forced back, the East Prussian border was menaced again, and an advance pushed towards

Thorn. Again there was an advance to the Hungary plains, and into Bukovina, and in the midst of the fighting Przemyśl fell.

It was now that the Germans realised that, for the time being anyhow, the offensive had been taken from them in the West, and that they must fight on the defence in their trenches. They probably realised, too, their mistake in not dealing effectively with their Eastern enemy, and saw that, unless Russia was put completely out of action by a crushing defeat, their entire system of aggressive must break down. They also saw that they must undertake a decisive offensive without loss of time, for the Allies were bent on forcing a southern doorway to Russia through the Dardanelles, and if that was accomplished the Russian millions, supplied with the things they lacked most—equipment and munitions—would receive inexhaustible reinforcements, and would become stronger than ever. There may have been another consideration also. If Russia could be

forced out of Austro-German territory, and the great centre of Warsaw (and all Russian Poland) seized, these things, and their possession of Belgium, would give the Germans very good cards to lay on the political table if events should tend that way. The German aggressive, therefore, swung round. As the East had been left alone (save for defensive action) in the first days of the war, so the West was left now. The attack was



GENERAL JOFFRE'S VISIT TO ALSACE: THE FRENCH GENERALISSIMO ABOUT TO REVIEW TROOPS.

During his recent visit to the reconquered districts of Alsace, General Joffre held reviews of troops and bestowed personally distinctions and decorations won by officers and men in the war.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

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THE KISS OF HONOUR: GENERAL JOFFRE EMBRACING ONE OF THE RECIPIENTS OF MILITARY DECORATIONS AT A CEREMONY IN ALSACE.

During his visit to Alsace for the French national *fête* of July 14, which celebrates the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille in 1789, General Joffre held reviews of troops for conferring military decorations. In this matter, as mentioned under a photograph of a similar ceremony in our last issue, the French Commander-in-Chief has followed the custom of Napoleon in personally bestowing such honours as soon

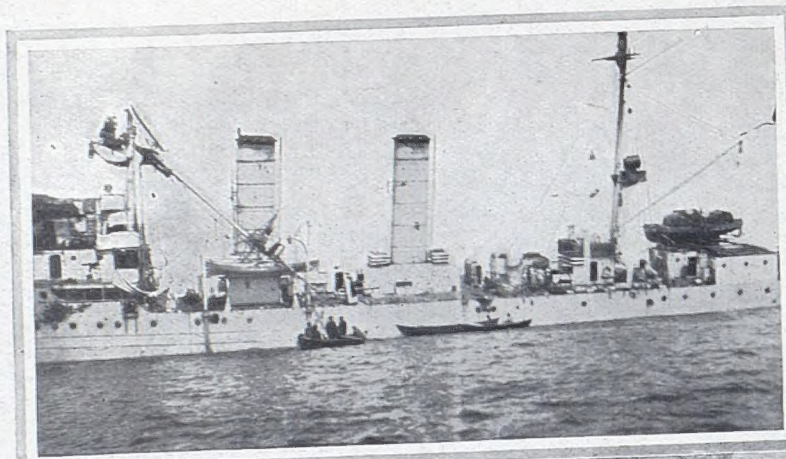
as possible after the action for which they have been awarded, and near the actual scene of the operations. This practice tends, of course, to increase the enthusiasm of the troops and their regard for their devoted chief. Among the various sections of the French Army represented here may be noted (in the second line near the flag) several men of the Colonial forces.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

concentrated against Russia, and Russia, partially exhausted in supplies, had to meet the vast and well-gunned thrust of the Germans. The fighting retirement on the Warsaw line began, and is still continuing.

The crushing of the Russian armies—not the taking of Warsaw, the fall of which would be but an incident (though a grave incident) if the

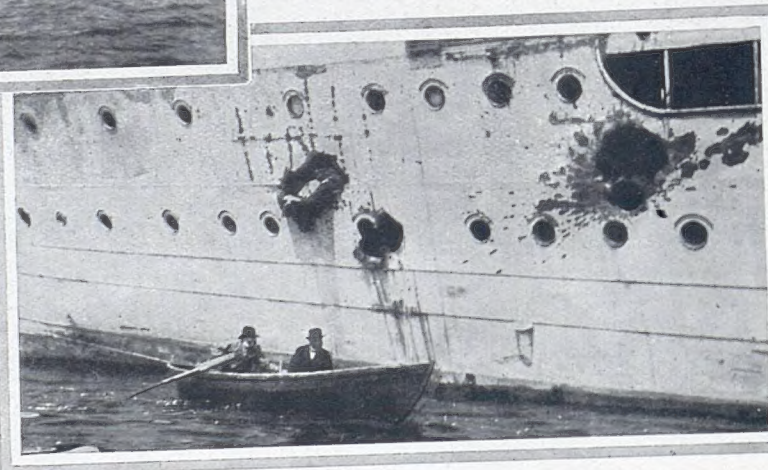
German main plan is not successful—is a gamble of supreme importance to the Germans. It is not at all unlikely that the Central Powers have reached the stage when they must crush one group of their enemies utterly and entirely if they are to continue the war at all. Germany probably feels that she must hurl all her weight at Russia and shatter

it so that it will be incapable of distracting her from a similar movement in the West, which would follow. Germany also probably feels that this must be done quickly or never at all. Russia, for the moment, is the most likely of defeat—because of her lack of munitions—but she will only be in that condition for a time. The Allies in the West are not only the least likely, but they are in a condition to grow stronger on challenge rather than weaker. Russia, then, must be crushed. If not, Germany has lost the war. If Russia is not crushed, Germany's case is assuredly hopeless. She will still have to conduct the war with a huge and dangerously aggressive foe



THE GERMAN NAVAL DEFEAT IN THE BALTIC: THE MINE-LAYER "ALBATROSS" LYING HALF-SUNKEN AFTER BEING DRIVEN ASHORE.

The "Albatross" was so badly damaged that she was in a sinking state when run ashore: her foremast had been badly hit, and both funnels damaged, and she had twenty-five shell-holes in different parts of the hull, some at the water-line.—[Photo. by Nerliens.]



THE GERMAN NAVAL DEFEAT IN THE BALTIC: THE PORT SIDE OF THE "ALBATROSS," SHOWING DAMAGE DONE BY RUSSIAN SHELLS.

The "Albatross," a ship of 2200 tons, was one of three specially built mine-layers the Germans possessed when the war began, and embodied every up-to-date contrivance. A Russian squadron cut her off on July 2, separated her from her consorts, and drove her on the Swedish island of Gothland.—[Photo. by Nerliens.]

on her eastern flank, while in the West she will have to fight against foes of enormous strength and steadily accumulating power. The French Army she was unable to break in the most powerful moment of her first impact has grown in strength and numbers to an enormous degree. France not only has a great army fitted for her needs, but that army has been re-planned from its Generals to its privates, so that it equals, if it does not excel, the German in its qualities of efficiency and ability. Great Britain, less prepared than any nation from a military standpoint, began this war with an army of a few hundred thousand men. That army has grown until it has reached figures something like three millions of men, and those men are, in the main, picked volunteers of fine type. The munitions difficulty has been met, and now it might be said that the whole world, outside the cordons that hem in the Central States, are pouring in shells for use by the Allies. Germany is outnumbered on the West, is likely to be outnumbered when the aggressive—whether she or the Allies make it—starts, and, if she is not outshelled at the present moment, that domination is but a matter of time. Germany

may have big reserves, but the precise extent of Germany's population is known, and it does not permit of startling accumulations of soldiers. It is likely that the Allies in the West can put down, man for man, as many fresh troops as Germany could employ. Moreover, it must be recalled that, with Italy, a fresh nation—with

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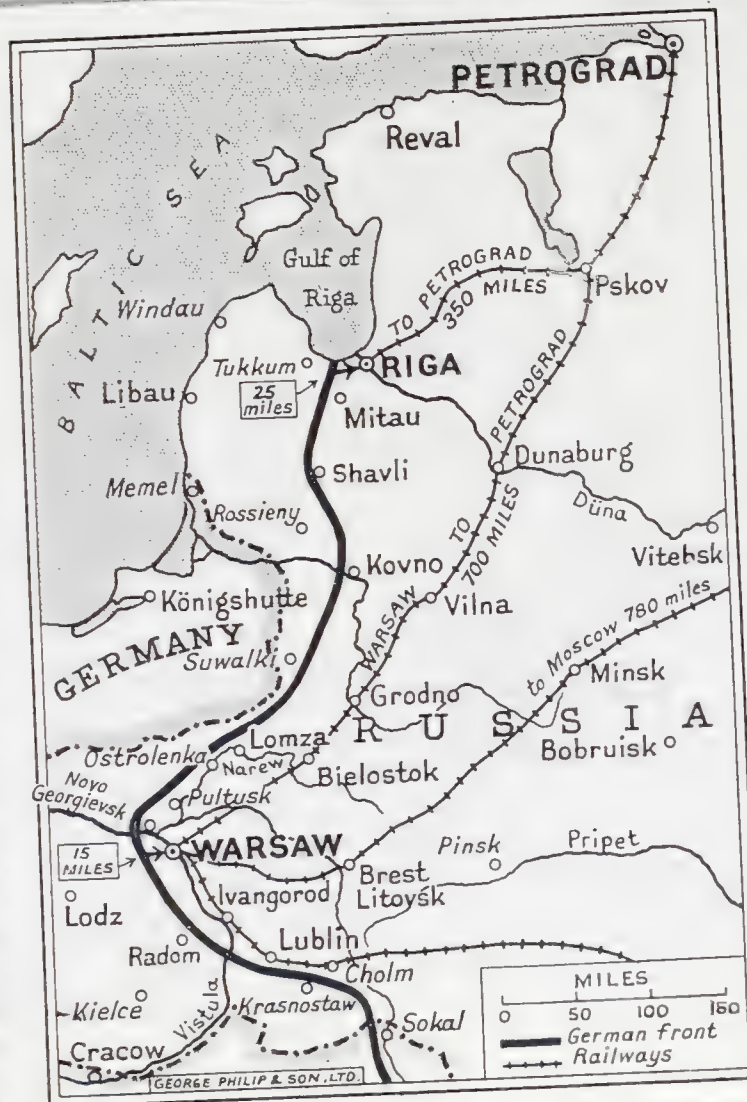
DESPITE WAR'S RAVAGES: A CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION IN A TOWN IN FLANDERS, AT THE FRONT.

It has been said by a famous writer that for all great work we require an inspiration, and in the waging of the great war that inspiration has come very largely from religion, and that sense of patriotism which is a religion in itself. Yet the war has made itself felt even in such matters as the more formal side of Church observances, and it will be noticed in our picture of the Corpus Christi procession in a town

in Flanders, at the front, that the street lacks the pious crowd which, in normal times, would be there to pay reverence. This procession did not take place until somewhat later than Corpus Christi Day, but it lacked nothing of the beauty and solemnity which make of every place where they are found a Via Sacra.

fresh supplies and reserves of troops—has entered into the war; and Germany is distracted by a new, large flank to cover, and another great army to meet. Again, it must be admitted that on the Western fronts Germany is not holding its own, but is losing point after point, though France and Britain, if not Italy, have not yet exerted their full efforts or used their full quantities of men.

The question we must ask of the immediate future, then, is whether the Germans will be so completely successful in the East that they can release men for the West. The answer to that question grows more hopeful as time goes on. A fortnight ago, a week ago, the situation looked melancholy. Germany had paused in her assault, but she had only done so to disclose huge concentrations on the East Prussian border, and new lines of offensive striking through Courland at Riga, and against Warsaw in the Narew area and from the Bzura line—these in addition to forces before Ivangorod and the Chelm-Lublin front. It seemed that her strategy had manœuvred overwhelming numbers for a successful stroke, and that she was on the eve of a big victory. All the same, the big victory failed to materialise. Though Von Hindenburg was able to force the Narew, and there were minor successes elsewhere, the irresistible rush of the Galician advance had gone, and the Germans, if not entirely checked, were so held that the sting of danger had been extracted from their giant efforts. Even, it seemed, that their advance could be negated by counter-attacks that forced them to give ground. It is this failure of the enemy to realise at once the advantages of numbers and position that enables us to feel hopeful.



THE GERMAN ADVANCE AGAINST WARSAW AND RIGA: THE APPROXIMATE DISTANCES OF THE ENEMY FROM THEIR OBJECTIVES, AND THE RAIL-ROAD DISTANCES FROM THEM TO PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW.

Anything may happen in war, of course, and the Russians might yet be entirely defeated; but, on the whole, it is now exceedingly unlikely. From what the Russians have been doing in the past week, and from what the Russians have done in the past year, we can feel assured that the General Staff have the situation well in hand, and that they have the strength in men to handle it without any tragedy to their forces. They may go back, sacrificing Warsaw, to the strong line that centres on Brest-Litovsk—and, indeed, that is highly likely, for it is the original and just line of defence—but they will go back imperturbably and unbroken, and Germany will not have attained her military ideal.

Certainly the new line would be shorter, and would employ fewer men both for defence and offence. Germany would be able to release numbers for their Western and South-Western fronts, but they would do that knowing they had left a great and undefeated force, capable of causing immense trouble and danger, on their Eastern flank. Germany, thus, would have to enter on any new adventure with the knowledge that her position was not sure, but precarious, and in the circumstances that renders her position unenviable. Her foes are too strong to be met with anything but complete concentration. Italy goes on without faltering, and will absorb more and more men for defence. The Western Allies already dominate their sphere of activity, and that with a great portion of their forces unemployed, and their strategy and, as Mr. Lloyd George described it, their "secret" intentions as yet undisclosed. Whatever our failures in the past year, the new opens with the omens in favour of the Allies.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.
LONDON: JULY 30, 1915.



ONE OF THE KAISER'S COUNTRY RETREATS IN A REGION WHICH THE FRENCH ARE RECONQUERING: A CHÂTEAU IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

This pleasant chateau, situated "somewhere" in the "Lost Provinces" of Alsace-Lorraine, which the French are making heroic efforts to win back, has, says the correspondent who sends it to us, been used as a country retreat by the Kaiser. For some time past, it is said, he has been in the habit of spending a few days there every year. The Kaiser, it will be recalled, is fond of change, and is well provided with

summer resorts, among others, a palace, with ancient Greek associations, in Corfu. It was reported recently in the Paris Press that the war had caused him heavy losses in connection with his private means, and that he was in a somewhat precarious financial position. These losses, it was said, amounted to as much as £5,000,000.—[Photo. by Gorze.]

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OLD CANNON USED FOR SHOOTING GRAPNELS AT WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS: AN INGENIOUS FRENCH METHOD PRACTISED IN THE TRENCHES.

The small cannon shown above are old-fashioned muzzle-loaders which the French have brought out from their arsenal storehouses and artillery museums for special service in the trenches. Others of them are shown in action elsewhere in the present issue. Originally belonging to the field artillery batteries of the Crimean period, the guns are now turned to account for firing grapnels, with ropes

attached, at the German wire entanglements, in which the grapnels hook. The men in the trench then haul the rope in, and extensive stretches of the entanglement, owing to the intricate netting together of the wires, usually get dragged away, making a gap through which men, waiting ready, storm the trench with the bayonet.—[French Official Photograph.]



UNWRAPPED WITHOUT CEREMONY, OWING TO THE WAR: AUGUSTE RODIN'S "THE BURGHERS OF CALAIS" IN THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Two years after the selection of the site for the famous Rodin group, "The Burgers of Calais," and months after it had been in place, that masterpiece by the famous French sculptor was unwrapped last week in the Victoria Embankment Gardens, close to the House of Lords. It is a noble work in bronze, straight from the artist's hand, and its strength and pathos have passed into a proverb. It has been

called "The epic of the sacrifice of the humble," and the soul and story of the work are in the phrase. London is grateful to the National Art Collections Fund, by whom it was presented to the nation, and although, owing to the war, there was absolutely no ceremonial or formality of any kind, the artistic value of the gift is none the less keenly appreciated.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



FIRING GRAPNELS AGAINST WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS: THE NEW FRENCH SYSTEM OF BOMBARDING THE BARBED WIRE WITH

Our French Allies have proved themselves adepts in the art of converting former-day war matériel to up-to-date purposes at the front. Quick at taking a hint, they have gone through the store and auxiliary departments of their arsenals and fortress-depôts to good purpose; as we have previously illustrated and now show here. In former issues we have noted how, for trench-warfare, old-time French mortars have been—and are

being—turned to account, with satisfactory results, for shell-throwing, as a set-off to the German *Mine-werfer*; while, for lobbing grenades at medium ranges into the enemy's trenches, a use has been found similarly for the small brass Cohorn mortars of Louis Quatorze's wars in Flanders, hitherto mostly retained as decorative adjuncts, set up at the sides of the entrance-gateways and the approaches to headquarter offices

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"HOOKS" ON LINES, WHICH ENABLE THE DEFENCE TO BE TORN DOWN BY HAND FROM THE SAFETY OF THE TRENCHES.

and commandant's residences in the fortress-arsenals. Together with these, a number of small muzzle-loading brass cannon of a hundred years ago, similarly employed in modern times for ornamental purposes, are now once more rendering good service against the enemy in the field. They are used to fire grapnels, with ropes attached, in among the German wire entanglements. The grapnels catch in the wires and are hauled in,

often bringing away wide stretches of the entanglement, and making gaps for an attack to break through and storm the trench with the bayonet. In loading, the length of rope is coiled on the ground. The prolonged shank at the head of the grapnel is inserted into the gun, the other end being attached to the cable —
[Drawn by A. Forestier, from Photographs.]



MEN WHO INSPIRE ITALIAN PATRIOTISM: THE KING, THE NATIONAL POET, AND GARIBALDI'S DESCENDANTS; AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

The Italian troops, encouraged by the presence of their King, have won some splendid successes against Austria. It was stated recently, in a Reuter message from Udine, that 20,753 Austrian prisoners had passed through that place since the campaign began. Many more have since been captured, including 1600 mentioned in the Italian official *communiqué* of July 26. Our photographs show: (1) A group

of Austrian prisoners taken by the Alpini; (2) The poet Gabriele d'Annunzio, who has been appointed official chronicler of the war, leaving for the front, in uniform; (3) The King of Italy (seated in the car) receiving a report of Austrian prisoners taken; (4) The Garibaldi brothers, in the uniform of the 51st Infantry Regiment (left to right): Ezio, Ricciotti, Beppino, Sante, and Menotti.—[Photos. S. and G.]



VISITING HER FATHER AT THE FRONT: PRINCESS YOLANDA OF ITALY.

Fear should have no place in royal natures, and it is not surprising to learn that Princess Yolanda, the eldest daughter of H.M. King Victor Emmanuel III., has been paying a visit to her father at Headquarters on the Isonzo front. Princess Yolanda was born in Rome, on June 1, 1901, and is very bright and vivacious, as well as pretty.—[Photo. by E.N.A.]



A ROYAL BOY SCOUT IN HIS UNIFORM: PRINCE UMBERTO OF ITALY.

Although not eleven until September 15, H.R.H. Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, and Heir to the Throne of Italy, is a sturdy boy, full of energy and devoted to the open-air life. He is much concerned with the Boy Scout movement, and loves nothing better than to don the uniform in which our photograph shows him. Needless to say, his interest in the war is keen and constant.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXIX.—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HERBERT PLUMER.

THE reputation which General Plumer won in the South African War, where he operated successfully in the north, has been enhanced at the second battle of Ypres. In his recent despatch recording the details of that giant struggle, Sir John French, describing the occupation of a new line after the gas attacks, writes: "I am of opinion that this retirement, carried out deliberately with scarcely any loss, and in the face of an enemy in position, reflects the greatest possible credit on Sir Herbert Plumer and those who so efficiently carried out his orders. The successful conduct of this operation was the more remarkable from the fact that on the evening of May 2, when it was only half completed, the enemy made a heavy attack, with the usual gas accompaniment, on St. Julien and the line to the west of it." The subject of this commendation, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, was born on March 13, 1857, and is the son of the late Hall Plumer, of Malpas Lodge, Torquay. He is thus another of those Devon men who have added lustre to British arms. At the age of nineteen he entered the York and Lancaster Regiment, and saw his first war service in the Soudan campaign of 1884. He was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai. For this he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp, the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh, and the Khedive's bronze star. In 1896 he went to South Africa, where he raised and commanded a corps of mounted rifles, "Plumer's Horse," in the Matabele Rebellion; and for his



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HERBERT PLUMER, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD, AND MUCH COMMENDED BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Photograph by Lafayette.

services with that force he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal, and the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The great campaigns in South Africa brought him a wound and further distinctions. For that of 1899-1900 he was mentioned in despatches, received the Queen's medal with four clasps, and the brevet of Colonel. He was also created a Companion of the Bath and appointed Aide-de-Camp to King Edward VII. For his work during the campaign of 1901-1902 he was again mentioned in despatches, received the King's medal with two clasps, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In South Africa General Plumer commanded, first, the Rhodesian Regiment, and later, the Mounted Brigade. After the peace General Plumer held a long series of high commands. From 1902 to 1903 he was in command of the 4th Brigade of the First Army Corps, and during the following year he commanded the 10th Division and 19th Brigade of the Fourth Army Corps. Next year he was appointed Quartermaster-General to the Forces and Third Military Member of the Army Council. From 1906 to 1909 he commanded the 5th Division of the Irish Command. From 1911 to the commencement of the present war General Plumer was General Officer commanding the Northern Command. On Dec. 30 last year he was appointed to command the Fifth Army Corps of the new army in the field. This appointment has given Sir Herbert his opportunity for further proof of his great abilities as a leader. In 1906, General Plumer was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He married, in 1884, Annie Constance, younger daughter of the late George Goss.



THE PRICE OF THE KAISER'S AMBITION: AN EVERY-DAY SCENE TO BE WITNESSED IN ANY GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY.

This is what may be seen every day in Germany and places in Belgium and Northern France, in any German military cemetery. The path of Kaiserism leads but to the grave. The German casualty-lists, officially published in Gazette form three or four times a week, it was stated three weeks ago, then made up 7500 pages, with 300 names to the page, making an aggregate of names amounting to upwards

of two-and-a-quarter millions, not including the Austrian and Turkish. Six weeks ago, it was reported that the Prussian losses alone to mid-June were 1,409,489, killed, wounded, and missing, without counting Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony. France, Russia, England, Italy, Serbia, and Japan have their losses also to set against the Kaiser's lust after world-domination.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



GERMAN TROOPS AS CAVE-DWELLERS: THE "CONCERT-HALL" IN A CAVE IN NORTHERN FRANCE THAT HOLDS SOME 4000 MEN.

The German paper from which these photographs are taken states, regarding that on the left, that it shows "a cave in Northern France which is large enough to shelter from 3000 to 4000 soldiers. The photograph (it continues) gives a view of the so-called 'concert-hall,' where musical entertainments are given for the benefit of the troops every Wednesday." In the background may be noticed two men

in top-hats, garbed like music-hall comedians. The right-hand photograph is also described as "a cave-dwelling of a commander, with electric light, and kitchen adjoining." These caves are, no doubt, some of the famous quarries on the Aisne, near Soissons, many of which were occupied by the British troops before they moved to Flanders, and others by the French. "Eye-Witness," in one of his earlier

[Continued opposite.]



Continued. GERMAN OFFICERS AS CAVE-DWELLERS: SCIENTIFIC COMFORT, WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT, KITCHEN, AND WINDOW, IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

descriptive accounts of the Aisne district, wrote: "A feature of this part of the country is the large number of caves, both natural and artificial, and of quarries. These are of great service to the forces on both sides, since they can often be used as sheltered accommodation for the troops in the second line. . . . The quarries and caves provide ample accommodation for whole battalions, and most comfortable are the shelters which have been constructed in them." It will be recalled that, in January last, the French were compelled to retire across the Aisne, near Soissons, owing to the bridges being carried away by floods, imperilling their communications. Possibly the Germans were then able to occupy a greater number of these caves than they had previously held.



WASHING DAY ON THE NAREW: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS, DURING

The River Narew, which joins with the Bug in forming a tributary of the Vistula, their combined waters flowing into it at Novo-Georgievsk, some twenty miles from Warsaw, has figured prominently in the reports of the great conflict between the Russians and the Germans for the possession of the Polish capital. An official *communiqué*, issued in Petrograd on July 25, stated: "On the Narew front the

A REST, ENGAGED IN WASHING THEIR LINEN IN THE RIVER.

enemy during Friday night (the 23rd) and yesterday morning delivered a series of desperate attacks along the eastern bank of the Pissa in the Sinwatki district, where he achieved no success, but suffered great losses. In the sector between Ostroleka and Rozan we also repulsed persistent attempts by the enemy to cross the Narew at certain points. In the sector Rozan-Pultusk, the enemy on Friday succeeded in

Continued opposite



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WITH THE RUSSIANS ON THE NAREW FRONT: A REGIMENT ON THE MARCH RESTING IN A WOOD IN POLAND.

throwing part of his forces to the left bank of the same river, and is endeavouring to establish himself there." The German official report of the 26th admitted that "on the Narew front . . . the Russians are offering an obstinate resistance." The Petrograd *communiqué* of the same date said: "On the Narew the enemy continues unsuccessfully to attack our positions on the Pissa River near the village

of Sinwatki. South of Rozan, after a very stubborn encounter with the Germans who had crossed the Narew, we threw them back in the region of the mouth of the Orz as far as the village of Olszaki. South-east of Pultusk the enemy's attacks on the River Pruth (a tributary of the Narew) were repulsed. Small engagements have begun with the advanced defences of Novo Georgievsk." *Photos. by C.N.*



WITH THE "BRESLAU" AT ANCHOR BEFORE HER DISASTROUS CRUISE: THE GOLDEN HORN, THE SPITHEAD OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

The Golden Horn, the world-famous harbour of Constantinople, where the ships of the Turkish Navy lie anchored, serves much as Spithead does in regard to Portsmouth. Our view across, looking from Pera towards the capital, shows the German cruiser "Breslau" (the ship with four funnels) at moorings. On the right is the Turkish battle-ship "Barbarossa," an ex-German battle-ship sold some time ago, at

a very hard bargain, to the Turks. The "Breslau's" last cruise from the Golden Horn is stated to have resulted in the ship's very serious disablement by striking a Russian mine off the Bosphorus—a curiously similar fate to that which some time previously incapacitated the "Goeben," apparently with permanent consequences, owing to the limited repairing resources of the Constantinople naval arsenal.



THE FATE OF "U 14,"—RAMMED BY A BRITISH TRAWLER: AN ENEMY PICTURE WITH GUNS AND SHOT-HOLES ADDED FOR EFFECT.

"A dastardly English outrage at sea: The destruction of 'U 14' by being treacherously and unsuspectingly rammed by an English steam trawler." So runs the title under the illustration we reproduce from a German paper. The artist gives the credit of the exploit to a British trawler, but, needless to say, there was nothing "dastardly" or "treacherous" about the business on our part, and the guns

pictorially introduced on board the fishing-boat, as well as the shot-holes peppered over the submarine's hull and conning-tower, are mere malicious imagination. All of the affair announced here was Mr. Balfour's statement in Parliament on June 9: "Within the past few days a German submarine has been sunk, and of her crew, 6 officers and 21 men have been taken prisoners."

BRITISH FLEET.

Golden Horn is stated to
line off the Bosphorus—
Goeben," apparently with
Constantinople naval arsenal.



AN ARMoured CAR "GRAPNELLING" ENEMY WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS: A BRITISH CAR IN GALLIPOLI UPROOTING AND TEARING DOWN

Elsewhere in this number we illustrate a new French method of breaking down the enemy's barbed-wire entanglements by means of grapnels fired from guns. Here we show a somewhat similar way of dealing with such obstructions, with the aid of an armoured car. The very incident illustrated above was recently described by a "Times" correspondent. "On our side," he writes, "we can congratulate ourselves on a performance of the armoured motor-cars we are using against the enemy's lines around Krithia. I am told that the capture of several Turkish trenches recently and then, making full use of the armoured cars, it was r



GALLIPOLI UPROOTING AND TEARING DOWN THE BARBED-WIRE DEFENCES IN FRONT OF A TURKISH TRENCH.—DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

Here we show a somewhat correspondent. "On our side," told that the capture of several Turkish trenches recently was due to the help of these cars. They darted towards the wire entanglements of the Turks, grappled the wires with iron hooks attached to them by short chains, and then, making full speed to the rear, tore down the entanglements over a length of 150 yards—a gap that was quickly filled with our soldiers in irresistible onset." The R.N.A.S. armoured cars, it was reported, did good work with their machine-guns in the general attack on the Turkish trenches on June 4. They crossed the British trenches on temporary plank-bridges.



A GERMAN METHOD OF TRANSPORTING WOUNDED: A MOUNTAIN SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

A novel German method of transporting the wounded in mountainous country is here illustrated. It is used on the Eberhardt Railway. The trucks, each containing a wounded man, are suspended from an overhead cable along which they move by means of a small wheel running upon it. One truck, bearing a Red Cross, is seen in the left-hand corner. The photograph is from a German paper.



A GERMAN "BOOBY-TRAP" IN A TRENCH: THE "SPANISH KNIGHT" TRICK.

This photograph, from a German paper, illustrates a kind of "booby-trap" in a German trench in the Vosges. The description may be translated thus: "Shelter-trenches and a trench-barrier forty-three yards from the enemy. On the entrance of an enemy, the 'Spanish Knight' will be dropped, and the enemy shot down in the midst." The "Spanish Knight" is evidently a nickname for the suspended trap.



SLUNG ABOARD IN A SPECIAL "BOX" STRETCHER: WOUNDED SOLDIERS BEING HOISTED ON TO A RED CROSS SHIP.

The courage of our soldiers has been beyond question from the first, as well as beyond praise, and our illustration shows one of its phases, that of patient, passive endurance of wounds, which has been one of the outstanding features of the war. Our photograph is of two wounded soldiers being hoisted aboard a Red Cross ship. The stretcher-arms tell the tale of the occupants, who, by their cheerful aspect,

might not otherwise be taken for some of the wounded in the war. The same story comes from every quarter where there has been fighting, and none are louder in their praise of the wounded than the doctors and nurses of the Red Cross whose work it is to tend the men "broke in the war." Some have said that to meet them is "a liberal education."

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AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AT THE DARDANELLES: A TURKISH TOWN ON THE STRAITS PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A FRENCH AEROPLANE.

Aeroplanes have proved as indispensable for reconnaissance at the Dardanelles as on the Western front, and excellent work has been accomplished both by French and British airmen. An instance of the value of their services was given recently in the "Matin," one of whose correspondents described how a French airman saved a British transport from being torpedoed by a submarine. He observed the

dark form of the submarine under water while he was flying high, and at once descended and gave the alarm by wireless to patrolling destroyers. Meanwhile, however, the submarine was making for the transport, so the airman came down still lower and compelled it to submerge and sheer off. Our illustration shows what useful topographical surveys are obtained by air-scouts.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



BOXING AT THE DARDANELLES: A FRIENDLY "SCRAP" TO PASS THE TIME IN ONE OF THE BRITISH CAMPS.

Next to a "sing-song," or amateur concert provided by local talent, or a match at football, there is nothing our soldiers and sailors enjoy more heartily than watching a set-to with the gloves, a boxing match. News that So-and-So, of the ———, is to meet So-and-So, of the ———, or of such and such a ship, where the Services are together, circulates rapidly and is a sure "draw" for a camp

crowd. At any time a friendly "scrap" is a favourite diversion in our camps. It also proves useful for working off pent-up energy, when there is "nothing doing." The *locale* of the boxing match seen in progress above is one of our camps in the Dardanelles, on an evening when, for the time, the Turks were quiet.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]

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AT THE DECORATION OF A FRENCH OFFICER: THE GENERAL'S ACCOLADE.

The conferring of the Legion of Honour or the Military Medal for special heroism is attended in the French Army by a public ceremonial which greatly enhances the distinction. The recipient's regiment is paraded, and stands with presented arms during the ceremony. As seen here, also, the General performing the ceremony, after decorating an officer, bestows on him the accolade.—[Official French Photo.]



WHAT A MAN AT THE FRONT LOOKS LIKE NOW! ONE OF THE H.A.C.

This is the latest pattern of complete head-cover worn with respirator attached by our men at the front in Flanders. It is said to give full protection, and to be generally a great improvement on earlier designs. Writes the snapshotter: "The War-Time Holiday of the H.A.C. I have just got my new 'respy,' and I really look more of a 'knot' than ever."—[Photo. by C.N.]



INCLUDING SEVERAL TITLED WOMEN: A GROUP OF LADY VOLUNTEERS FOR MAKING SHELLS AT THE VICKERS WORKS.

The women of to-day who are working for the war are nothing if not practical, and it is significant of the times that the great munition-makers, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, have promised to turn a number of ladies into proficient makers of shells in a surprisingly short time. The volunteers themselves are very much in earnest; and in the group of the first contingent which we give are Lady Gertrude

Crawford, sister of the Earl of Sefton; Lady Gatacre, Lady Colebrooke, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Greig, and other well-known ladies. The work, curious as it may at first seem for women, is not unsuitable for them, as some of the details call for that delicacy of manipulation which is a feminine instinct. Messrs. Vickers are convinced of the success of ladies as helpers in this branch of war-work.—[*Topical.*]



KIRCHNER PICTURES AND "GABY" IN THE TRENCHES: "THE SKETCH" IN A DUG-OUT AT THE FRONT, NEAR YPRES.

The "Sketch"—to say nothing of its mother-paper, the "Illustrated London News," and its sister, "The Illustrated War News"—is exceedingly popular at the front; and scarcely a day passes without our receiving letters from the trenches. Here is appreciation by photograph—a snapshot in a dug-out near Ypres, decorated with "Sketch" illustrations, notably Kirchner drawings, works which, it is very evident,

make special appeal. The majority of these, as may be seen, have been framed, primitively but effectively. Also much to the fore is a "Sketch" page of Gaby Deslys in her "windmill-sail" head-dress. In a recent "Blackwood" the "Junior Sub" wrote, of a typical dug-out in Flanders: "Nearly every dug-out is beautified by pictures from the 'Sketch,' which is the favourite paper at the front."

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BOLTS FROM THE BLUE! AUXILIARY VESSELS OF THE NAVY ATTACKED BY A BOMB-DROPPING GERMAN AEROPLANE.

Our Artist notes: "An exciting experience recently fell to the lot of some auxiliary vessels of the Navy. A sudden and, for the moment, unaccountable explosion occurred amidst them. This was followed quickly by others, and, high up in the sky, a mere speck at first, a hostile aeroplane was descried. The apparition was hailed by a junior officer present with the gleeful announcement: "Hurrah, here's

a — German dropping bombs on us!" The aircraft swooped rapidly down, but was attacked by every gun that could be brought to bear. Winged by a lucky shot, it speedily turned tail and made off, but not until more bombs had been dropped—the last one missing its mark so narrowly that one of the ships had her bridge and deck deluged by the column of water thrown up.

HOW IT WORKS: XXIX.—GUN-LAYING.

THE conditions governing the use of modern artillery in the field are such as to necessitate the employment of a number of interesting scientific instruments in order to enable the gunner to place his projectile on the desired target, this target being, in many cases, invisible from the gun position.

The operation of training the gun on the target is termed "laying," either "direct" or "indirect"—the former when the gunner can see the target, and consequently aim directly at it (Fig. 10); and the latter when the target is invisible from his position (Figs. 1 and 2), and he has to rely on other means to give him the correct direction. In cases where direct laying can be employed the preliminary operations are very simple, the range as fixed by the "rangerfinder" (see "How It Works: XI.—The Rangerfinder, *Illustrated War News*, March 31, 1915) being the only information needed by the gunner before he commences to fire his trial shots.

When it becomes necessary to adopt "indirect laying," the target being invisible from the battery, it is usual for the Battery Commander to take up a position from which, by means of an instrument known as a "director," he gives each gun in the battery a line which brings it to bear on the target (Fig. 1). A simple form of director consists of a telescope mounted on a tripod, the top of the latter being fitted with a vertical stud on which a circular base-plate is mounted like a wheel on its axle (Fig. 9).

FIG. 9.—AN INSTRUMENT USED IN INDIRECT GUN-LAYING: THE DIRECTOR.

The telescope itself is secured to a similar plate which rests concentrically on the first-named. This top plate has a graduated scale on its circum-

ference. If the bottom plate be fixed in any given position and the top plate be revolved, carrying the telescope with it to a fresh angular position, the angle described in the movement can be read from the scale. Having selected a suitable position for the director within sight of his guns—but,

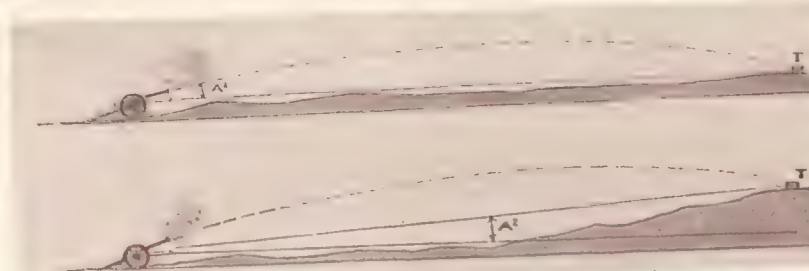


FIG. 10.—DIRECT GUN-LAYING, WHEN THE GUNNER CAN SEE THE TARGET—(UPPER DIAGRAM) ON THE SAME LEVEL AND (LOWER DIAGRAM) ON A HIGHER LEVEL.

In the top figure the gun and the target (T) are level. Only the gunner's angle of elevation (11) is, therefore, required. In the lower figure the target is higher than the gun. In this case, to the angle of elevation must be added the angle (12) due to higher level of target. This latter position, to the difference in level, is given by the spirit-level of an instrument known as the Director (See Fig. 9). When the target is lower than the gun the difference is subtracted.

when possible, hidden from the enemy by a ridge or other concealment—the Battery Commander places two aiming-posts on the ridge-top so that a line passing through them passes also through the target (Figs. 1 and 3). The director is usually situated in front of the battery (Fig. 1), but any position to one side (Fig. 2), or even behind it, is suitable so long as a clear view of the aiming posts and the guns can be obtained.

Having set up his aiming posts, the Battery Commander places his director on its tripod behind them and in alignment with them (Fig. 3). He now revolves the circular plates, the top one of which carries the telescope, until the sight-line of this instrument passes through the aiming posts (Fig. 4). Clamping the bottom plate to the tripod, so as to keep it in the position given by this sight-line, he swings the telescope round until it bears on the gun (Fig. 5), and notes from the scale on the circumference of the plate the angle through which the telescope moves.

Whilst the Battery Commander adjusts his director as described above, the gunner aligns on the director his "dial sight" (Fig. 6), a device similar to the director, but fixed on the gun, and swings his gun through the angle given him by the Battery Commander as corresponding with that registered on the director scale. This setting brings the line of fire of the gun parallel with the line of the aiming-posts (Fig. 7).

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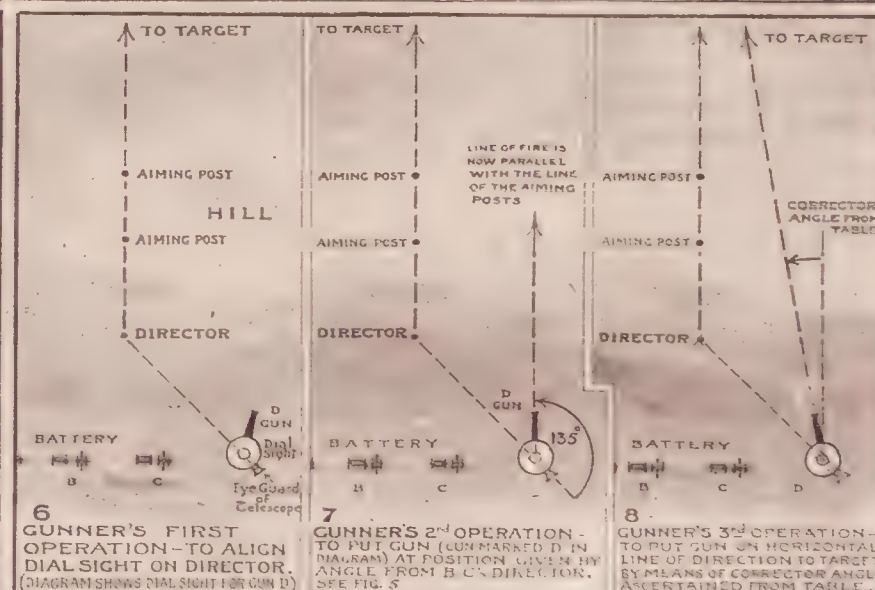
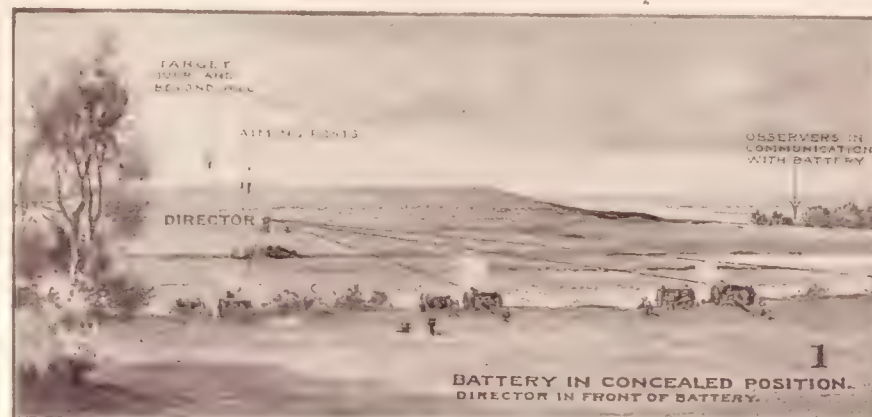
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HOW IT WORKS: GUN-LAYING—METHODS OF THE ARTILLERY IN AIMING AT INVISIBLE TARGETS BY MEANS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

Continued. When the director-position lies at some distance to one side of the battery, it is necessary to "correct" the aim of each gun, otherwise the shots would miss the target, the line of fire and the director's line of sight being parallel (Fig. 8). This is not a serious matter, as the correcting-angle for given distances is embodied in a table forming part of the battery outfit. Fig. 3, above, we may point out, is more or

less a plan of Fig. 1. In connection with Figs. 6, 7 and 8, illustrating the gunner's operations, after the Battery Commander has adjusted the director, it may be mentioned that the position of the dial sight on the 18-pounder British field-gun was shown in a diagram accompanying the "How It Works" article on quick-firing field-guns in our issue of May 26.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



LIFE IN THE ACTIVE BRITISH NAVY: SPORTS ON BOARD—AN OBSTACLE RACE.

The officers and men of the British Navy have had to wait long for the German Navy, but we may be sure their vigilance is not relaxed, and that when "the Day" does come, they will not be found wanting. Meanwhile, those in command know the value of recreation in keeping up the spirits of the crews. To the Germans, with their contempt for sports and games, it may seem unpardonable levity for officers to



LIFE IN THE ACTIVE BRITISH NAVY: ANOTHER STAGE OF THE OBSTACLE RACE.

play cricket on the quarter-deck under the noses of the big guns, or for the crew to dispose themselves in the mirth-provoking antics of an obstacle race. The competitors in this race, we may add, had to swarm up ladders on to the aft shelter-deck, as seen in one of our photographs, and, as shown in the other, to climb through two rows of wire and rope. Some day, perhaps, the Germans may admit that

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THE OBSTACLE RACE.

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Continued. LIFE IN THE ACTIVE BRITISH NAVY, WHILE WAITING FOR THE GERMANS: OFFICERS PLAYING CRICKET ON THE QUARTER-DECK.

such pastimes did not cause our men to play any the worse in the sterner game of war. As to their moral, we may recall the King's words, after his recent visit to the Grand Fleet. "I leave," he wrote to Admiral Jellicoe, "with feelings of pride and admiration for the splendid force which you command. . . . I realise the patient and determined spirit with which you have faced long months of waiting and hoping. I know how strong is the comradeship that links all ranks together. Such a happy state of things convinces me that whenever the day of battle comes my Navy will add fresh triumphs to its old glorious traditions." The King knows the life of the Navy through and through, and such a tribute, coming from such a quarter, carries with it the value of expert knowledge.



LIFE IN THE ACTIVE BRITISH NAVY: THE PIPE BAND OF THE "HOWE" BATTALION, R.N.D., PLAYING ON BOARD, AT THE DARDANELLES.

The Royal Naval Division, one of whose bands—the pipe band of the "Howe" Battalion—is here seen playing on board ship some five days before the landing in Gallipoli, has done splendid work there. Describing (in an article published on July 27) the British advance on the 12th and 13th, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett writes: "When day broke on the 13th . . . it was decided to give the enemy no rest, but

to follow up with another attack. For this purpose the two brigades exhausted by twenty-four hours' continuous fighting were withdrawn from the front trenches and the Naval Division moved up. . . . The attack on our left was completely successful. . . . Our infantry simply swept over everything in their front . . . and our artillery rendered most efficient support."



THE DARDANELLES.

hausted by twenty-four hours' al Division moved up. . . . y swept over everything in



LIFE IN THE ACTIVE BRITISH NAVY: A TORPEDO-BOAT ABOUT TO FIRE A TORPEDO WHILST GOING FULL SPEED.

A torpedo is fired sometimes from a submerged tube; sometimes from one above water. "A torpedo-tube," writes Lieut. G. E. Armstrong in his very interesting book, "Torpedoes and Torpedo-Vessels," "may be roughly described as a large metal tube open at one end and closed by a hinged door at the other. The torpedo is placed inside, and is suspended in the tube, its side-lugs resting on two narrow

ledges inside it. The torpedo is blown out of the tube either by compressed air suddenly injected into the rear end, or by an impulse charge of a few ounces of powder. . . . The torpedo when it leaves the tube has no higher velocity than about 25 or 30 feet per second; consequently it strikes the water but a few yards from the ship, and in a fairly horizontal position."



HOW THE FLEET KEEPS ITSELF UP TO THE MARK: DREADNOUGHTS "FINDING THE TARGET" ON A BATTLE-PRACTICE MORNING.

We get a glimpse here of one of the means by which the efficiency of our war-ship squadrons is being constantly kept up, in preparation for "the Day," and the putting-forth of the German High-Sea Fleet to test the supreme issue in the open. The Dreadnoughts of the illustration are at heavy-gun practice, firing salvos from their turret-ordnance, in battle-conditions, with stripped decks, at a rocky islet along the sides of which the shells can be seen bursting. These battle-practices are carried out at selected periods, and the rivalry among the ships taking part for the best places in the official return sent in to the Admiralty is extremely keen. Their value has been proved by the marvellous marksman-ship at enormous ranges of Sir David Beatty's "Lion" off the Dogger Bank.—[Drawn by H. M. Paddy]



ON A MOTOR-CAR; AND ABLE TO KEEP UP A CONTINUOUS FIRE OF SHELLS, LIKE A MAXIM: A FRENCH AUTO-GUN.

French artillerists have nothing to learn, even from the best brains at Krupp's, in regard to the mechanism of guns. As to that, we have as a standing example the case of the famous "Soixante-Quinze," the 75 mm. field-gun, the marvellous quick-firing capabilities of which have made the weapon the dread of the enemy on the battlefield. Our illustration shows another French gunnery masterpiece, the auto-gun,

mounted on its motor-carriage. With a larger calibre, it combines a rapid automatic action generally similar in action to the British 1-pounder "pom-poms," whose continuous stream of small shells was so troublesome to our antagonists in the war against the Boers—now, happily, staunch and gallant fighters for the British Empire, as General Botha's late campaign has proved.

MORNING.

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WARSAW, THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY AND RIVER.

News from the Eastern front published on July 30 caused it to be generally assumed that the Russians would be compelled to evacuate Warsaw, in face of the enemy's overwhelming superiority in guns and munitions, and to retire on a new line with its centre at Brest-Litovsk, in order to preserve the Army intact. Only some unforeseen change at the eleventh hour, it was considered, could prevent such a retirement from taking place and leaving Warsaw in the hands of the Germans. Warsaw is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, three bridges across which connect it with its suburb, Praga. It is the third city of the Russian Empire, after Petrograd and Moscow. The name of Warsaw first occurs in history in the year 1224. Until 1526 it was the residence of the Dukes of Mazovia. It was made a royal city in 1596. [Continued opposite.]



ND RIVER.

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its suburb, Praga. It is the
ne of Warsaw first occurs in
Mazovia. It was made a royal
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IN WARSAW, THE POLISH CAPITAL: A PANORAMA OF THE CITY TAKEN FROM THE TOP OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

[Continued.] residence about 1550, and became the capital of Poland in 1609. It fell to the Swedes in 1655-6. In 1794 it surrendered to the Russian General Suvaroff, and the following year was ceded to Prussia. The French took it in 1806, and in 1813 it was finally occupied by the Russians. There was a rebellion there in 1830, and the next year the city was stormed by Paskevitch. It was also the centre of the Polish insurrection of 1863. Warsaw is the See of Roman Catholic and Greek Archbishops, and has a University, with a famous medical school. The library of the University was removed by the Russians in 1794 to Petrograd, as a nucleus for the imperial public library. A prominent building in the city is the cathedral of St. Alexander, with its cluster of gilded domes.



A HORSE ON THE "TREAD-MILL": THRESHING CORN IN A BARN NEAR THE FRONTIER WITHIN RANGE OF THE ENEMY'S SHELLS.

A curious side-scene in the war area, which both soldiers in letters home, and visitors to the front, have noticed in Northern France and on the Belgian frontier, is the matter-of-fact way in which the local peasantry usually take the situation. As we have shown, also, in photographs both in the "Illustrated London News" and in our own earlier issues, the villagers and field-cultivators are to be seen,

often amid the most ravaged surroundings, stolidly performing their usual agricultural occupations, ploughing or sowing late crops, within range of the German guns. Our illustration shows a kindred scene: peasants in a barn within the war zone feeding with sheaves a species of tread-mill threshing-machine worked by a farm-horse.

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PROTECTION FOR HORSES AT THE FRONT AGAINST THE PLAGUE OF FLIES: A HORSE WEARING NETS AND HEAD-GEAR.

The horses employed in the war are well cared-for, in the matter of hospitals and veterinary aid, and in other ways. For example, as we are informed in connection with this photograph, one of the societies which have their welfare at heart, Our Dumb Friends League, is sending out, at the rate of 1000 a week, nets to protect the horses at the front from the swarms of flies that have invaded the

fighting area. These nets have been approved by the War Office. The horse in the photograph, it will be seen, is wearing, besides the nets, head-gear fitting closely over the ears, with a tassel in front to shake over the eyes. Connected with Our Dumb Friends League is The Blue Cross Fund. The Blue Cross Society has been officially recognised by the French Ministry of War.—[Photo. by Central Press.]

ENEMY'S SHELLS.

usual agricultural occupations, our illustration shows a kindred species of tread-mill threshing-



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVIII.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SPORTSMAN'S BATTALION OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Back Row (left to right): Sgts. Clair, Day, Remnant, Lce-Sgt. Barr-Hamilton, Sgts. Tottie, Burton, Dent, Ellis, Samuels, Little, Wellington (Instructor of Gymnasium); Second Row (standing): Sgts. Artis, Whitfield, Punchard, Orderly-Room Sgt. Challenger, Sgts. Fairburn, Wakefield, Baines, Morris, Lce-Sgt. Mason, Sgts. Wilson, Harvey; Third Row (standing): Sgt. Essex, Co.-Sgt.-Major Finch, Sgts. Evans, Hurst, Denton, Cox, Hadaway, Lce-Sgt. Bedbrooke, Sgts. Adams, Heaton; Fourth Row (sitting): Co.-Q.M.S. Drew, Co.-Q.M.S. Stuart, Co.-Sgt.-Major Towler, Regt.-Sgt.-Major Morris, Major H. Enderby (Adj.), Regt.-Q.M.S. Axten, Co.-Sgt.-Major Harmer, Co.-Q.M.S. Cronin, Co.-Q.M.S. Scobell; Front Row: Co.-Q.M.S. Busby, Sgt. Shields, Lce-Sgt. Brock, Sgt. May, Provost-Sgt. Hayward, Pioneer-Sgt. Watson.—[Bassano.]

Back
Lt. W
Middle
Paget,



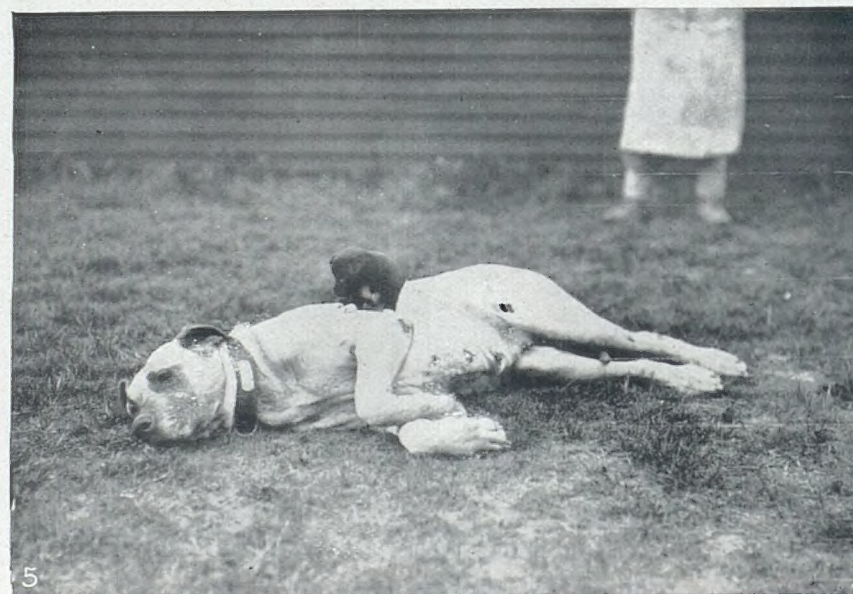
FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVIII.—OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SPORTSMAN'S BATTALION OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Back Row (left to right): 2nd Lt. S. Smith, 2nd Lt. R. A. Durand, 2nd Lt. W. T. H. Montgomery, Lt. W. C. Green, Lt. W. G. Perkins, Lt. F. J. Templeman, Lt. A. A. Enderby, Lt. J. S. G. Kay; Middle Row: Capt. G. A. Franks, Capt. C. E. Browne, Major and Adj. H. H. Enderby, Col. A. de B. V. Paget, Major P. Elwell, Capt. P. J. McRedmond, Capt. G. W. Bagot; Front Row: 2nd Lt. H. Blaauw,

2nd Lt. G. T. Edwards, Lt. R. H. Shaw, Lt. A. R. Cuncliffe-Owen. "The Hard as Nails" is one of the sobriquets of the Sportsman's Battalions, to which both are entitled. For genuine good fellowship and good tone the corps is hard to beat; and in another sense other people across the Narrow Seas will find them hard to beat. The men mostly come from all over the Empire's frontier-lands.—[Bassano.]

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Fourth Row (sitting): Co.-Q.M.S. s, Major H. Enderby (Adj.), Jacobell; Front Row: Co.-Q.M.S. neer-Sgt. Watson.—[Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVIII.—WITH THE 2ND SPORTSMAN'S BATTALION OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The 2nd Sportsman's Battalion is the 24th Service Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, The City of London Regiment. Hare Hall Camp, near Romford, is its training centre, where the above photographs were taken. In No. 1 a squad is seen at rifle practice, loading for "rapid" firing—a species of fusillade against which the German massed attacks have almost invariably broken down. No. 3 shows Regimental

Sergeant-Major Morris taking "C" Company at musketry drill. The Sergeant-Major is a veteran of only two years short of forty years' service. No. 3 is the regimental band, with the buglers practising calls. No. 4 is a typical camp hut. Most of them have fancy names of the sportive order. In No. 5 we have "Nell," the black puppy, with "Sally," another camp pet, two playmates.—[Photos. by S. and G.]